

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Geo. M. Weston, Editor.

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Friday, November 1, 1861.

Reading Matter on every page.

BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

We publish on the outside, General Stone's report of the battle of Ball's Bluff. The careful reader will note that in two places in it, General Stone is spoken of in the third person, which seems to indicate that the report was not written by him. But as it was doubtless written under his dictation, it is, at any rate, his account of the affair.

It seems difficult to reconcile this account, in essential particulars, with his two written orders to Col. Baker, the authenticity of which is undisputed, nor with his order of Sunday, to Col. Baker, the authenticity of which has been questioned by a newspaper in this city. Gen. Stone is silent as to any of these orders.

We also publish, on the inside of this paper, the report of Acting Brigadier General Hinks, which contains interesting details, and especially in relation to the facts occurring immediately after the retreat.

General Hinks, it will be seen, pointedly condemns the policy of attempting to cross the river at more than one point.

In respect to the means of crossing the river at Ball's Bluff, Colonel Devens says:

"Having three boats, which together conveyed about thirty men, it was nearly four o'clock when all the force was transferred to the opposite shore. We passed down the river about sixty rods by a path discovered by the scouts and then up to the bluff, halting here until daylight, being joined by 100 men from the Twentieth Massachusetts under Colonel Lee.

The means of transportation between the island and Virginia shore had been strengthened, I knew, at daylight, by a large boat, which would convey 60 or 70 men at once; and as the boat could cross and recross every ten minutes, I had no reason to suppose there would be any difficulty in sending over 500 men an hour, as it was known to me that there were two large boats between the island and Maryland shore which would convey to the island all the troops that could be conveyed from it to the Virginia shore."

KENTUCKY.

Adjutant General Thomas's report of October 21, relating principally to matters connected with General Fremont, comments also upon the situation of things in Kentucky. It is not probable that this part of the report was intended for the public eye, if, indeed, any of it was, and we certainly should not publish it originally without permission from the War Department, as it contains an exposure of the extent of our forces in both Missouri and Kentucky. But as it is already published in the New York papers, it can do no harm to republish it, and we therefore annex what is said about Kentucky.

What is said about the loss of the arms sent there for distribution among the citizens styling themselves "Home Guards," will not occasion any general surprise. That distribution was well intended by the Administration, and we know that they were advised to it by many "Union" men in Kentucky, but there were still other "Union" men from Kentucky, who insisted at the time that it was a hazardous experiment, and quite as likely to furnish the rebellion with arms as the contrary.

The view of the temper of the Kentucky population, obtained by Gen. Thomas, is the same as we gave to our readers many weeks ago. While a large majority of the voters have voted for Union, a large majority of the fighting men are for secession, and the State is to be saved by the military strength of the adjoining free States, which is happily quite sufficient for that purpose.

The opinion ascribed to Gen. Sherman, that 200,000 men will be required, is a very extraordinary one. Not improbably, if Gen. Sherman was to speak himself, he would accompany that opinion with qualifications which would materially change its character. He may have been misunderstood by Gen. Thomas. He may have intended to say that 200,000 men were necessary for operations of which Kentucky should be the base. We shall doubtless hear from him in good time, but in the meanwhile it is not cotemporary to learn that an army, which cannot be kept on foot one year at a less cost than two hundred millions of dollars, is absolutely necessary to save a State which votes two to one for the Union, and a State too, to conciliate which this Administration has done so much.

The reader will not fail to notice with approbation what the Secretary of War is reported to have said upon the subject of being "tired of defensive war." For ourselves, we long ago got over being "tired of it."

The Secretary's reported orders to General Sherman, "that the Cumberland River and the Tennessee and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of, and the artery that supplied the rebellion cut straight off," are of good omen, not only as respects Kentucky, but as respects the whole conduct of the war. They show that the Secretary is aroused to the necessities of the case, and resolutely bent upon carrying the war into Africa. Gen. Thomas says:

"We left Indianapolis, Oct. 16, for Louisville, Ky., where we arrived at 12 o'clock P. M., and had an interview with Gen. Sherman, commanding the department of Cumberland. He gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky, stating that the young men were generally secessionists, and had joined the Confederates, while the Union men, the aged and conservatives, would not enroll themselves to engage in conflict with their relations on the other side. But few regiments could be raised. He said that Buckner was in advance of Green river with a heavy force on the road to Louisville, and an attack might be daily expected, which, with the force he had, he would not be able to resist, but, nevertheless, he would fight them."

"He, as well as citizens of the State, said that the border States must furnish the troops to

drive the rebels from the State of Kentucky. His force then consisted of 10,000 troops in advance of Louisville, in camp at Nolin river, and on the Louisville and Nashville railroad at various points; at Camp Dick Robinson, on the Ohio, in conjunction with General Thomas, 9,000; and two regiments at Henderson, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Green river, (see paper No. 14.) On being asked the question, what force he deemed necessary, he promptly replied, 200,000 men. This conversation occurred in the presence of ex-Secretary Guthrie and General Woods. The Secretary of War replied that he supposed that the Kentuckians would not in any number take up arms to operate against the rebels. But he thought General Sherman over-estimated the number and power of the rebel forces; that the Government would furnish troops to Kentucky to accomplish the work; but that he (the Secretary) was tired of defensive war, and that the troops must assume the offensive, and carry the war to the seceders; that the season for operations in Western Virginia was about over, and that he would take the troops from there and send them to Kentucky, but he begged General Sherman to assume the offensive and to keep the rebels hereafter on the defensive. The Secretary desired that the Cumberland River and Gap should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad taken possession of, and the artery that supplied the rebellion cut straight off.

"Complaint was made of the want of arms, and on the question being asked, 'What became of the arms we sent to Kentucky?' we were informed by Gen. Sherman that they had passed into the hands of the Home Guards and could not be recovered; that many were already in the hands of the rebels; and others refused to surrender those in their possession, alleging the desire to use them in defense of their individual homes if invaded. In the hands of individuals, and scattered over the State, these arms are lost to the army in Kentucky."

"Having ascertained that 6,200 arms had arrived from Europe at Philadelphia, 3,000 of them were ordered to Gov. Morton, who promised to place them immediately in the hands of the rebels; and others refused to surrender those in their possession, alleging the desire to use them in defense of their individual homes if invaded. In the hands of individuals, and scattered over the State, these arms are lost to the army in Kentucky."

"We left Louisville at 3 P. M. for Lexington, accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Mr. Gustav. We remained there a few hours, and then went to Cincinnati. At Lexington, also, we found that the opinion existed that the young men of Kentucky had joined the rebels; that no large bodies of troops could be raised in Kentucky; and that the defense of the State must necessarily devolve upon the free States of the West and the Northwest."

Paper No. 14 referred to above, is as follows:

"EXHIBIT No. 14.
In camp at Nolin river and on the Louisville and Nashville railroad at various points: Sixth Indiana, Col. Crittenden, Nolin. Twenty-ninth Indiana, Col. Miller, Nolin. Thirtieth Indiana, Col. Bass, Nolin. Thirty-first Indiana, Col. Scribner, Nolin. Thirty-ninth Indiana, Col. Harrison, Nolin. Thirty-second Indiana, Col. Willcutt, New-Hara. Tenth Indiana, Col. Monsie, Bordtown. Nineteenth Illinois, Col. Turbin, Lew Junction. Twenty-fourth Illinois, Col. Hecker, Coleberry. Thirty-fourth Illinois, Col. Kirk, Nolin. Fifteenth Ohio, Col. Dickie, Nolin. Forty-ninth Ohio, Col. Gibson, Nolin. Third Kentucky, Col. Rousseau, Nolin. Fourth Kentucky, (cavalry), Col. Boord, Nolin. Stone's Kentucky Light Battery, 4 pieces, Nolin. Cotter's Ohio 6 rifled pieces will be in camp in two or three days at Nolin. At Camp Dick Robinson, or acting in conjunction with Gen. Thomas's command: Two Tennessee regiments nearly full and nearly ready for service. Four Kentucky regiments in same condition as Tennessee regiments. One regiment cavalry. Fourteenth Ohio, Col. Stedman, Nicholasville. Thirty-seventh Ohio, Col. Connell, Nicholasville. Thirty-third Indiana, Col. Coburn, Camp Robinson. Thirty-eighth Ohio, Camp Robinson. Three batteries of artillery. Four Ohio regiments on line of Corington and Lexington railroad acting with General Thomas. Thirty-seventh Indiana, Col. Coufts, Owensboro'. Also three or four Kentucky regiments at Owensboro' under Gen. Crittenden—not full nor ready for the field, but probably 1,500 men could turn out under arms."

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

When Governor Chase assumed the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, he discovered that of eight millions of bonds negotiated nearly a month before, but about three millions had been issued, and these in large certificates. The blank certificates for all the denominations of three years' bonds and United States notes complete were commenced about the 20th of September last; since which period nearly sixty millions have been prepared.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.—We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury commenced issuing three years' bonds, in satisfaction of the certificates received at the Department, yesterday. It will be gratifying to all concerned, that in future there will be no delay in the subscribers receiving prompt returns.

MARRIAGE OF MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY.—The New York Post of Wednesday evening says: "To-day our favorite prima donna, Isabella Hinkley, was married to Signor Susini, the primo basso of the associate artists."

This accomplished and beautiful young lady, who achieved so marked a success at the Academy of Music on the night of the 23d of January, 1861, is a daughter of the soil, an American girl beyond peradventure, having been born in Albany, New York, in the year 1840. Her remarkable musical powers as developed early in her youth, caused her friends to desire that she should have the advantages of a thorough musical education, which she received in Italy. She won brilliant musical laurels on the continent, and while at Cologne, Ullman was present at a representation of "Il Barbiere," and immediately offered Miss Hinkley an engagement for Milan, but by paying a sum of money the engagement was cancelled, and that of Ullman accepted, and to fulfill which she sailed in November for New York, arriving there on the 17th, after an absence of three years and seven months.

She appears here in operatic concert, it will be remembered, to-night, at the Theatre. It is reported that Colonel Wm. Gates, Third artillery, U. S. A., has been assigned to the command of Forts Hamilton and Lafayette.

THE FUEL PANIC AND EXTORTION.

Among numerous communications commending the suggestions of the *Republican* on the fuel question, is the following. We hope our citizens will at once circulate the petition, which may be had at this office, and present them to the Secretary of War, who will doubtless act as promptly as the urgency of the case requires:

TO THE EDITOR: The *National Republican* deserves praise for its humane interposition in behalf of the citizens of Washington, on the subject of the wood and coal panic.

Those who had not anticipated the blockade of the Potomac—the great artery through which our foreign and domestic commerce circulates—have had already to submit to the intense sufferings which await the poor during the coming winter, not from the scarcity, but from the price of fuel, may be conceived from the present rapid progress of enhancement.

A panic somewhat similar, in the four market, was dressed up last summer, and proved extremely profitable to the initiated. It was of brief duration, however, thanks to the promptness of the measures taken by the Government in suppressing the scheme.

On the judicious course of the Hon. Secretary of War devolves, at this season, the task of vindicating the cause of justice and humanity.

E. FLORIAN USUS.

SAILING OF THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The great feature of Tuesday, at Old Point, was the sailing of the great naval expedition from Hampton Roads towards the Capes. About five o'clock in the morning a gun was fired from the flag-ship Wabash, Commander Dupont, to signify to the fleet to get in order for the departure, and but few minutes elapsed before a second gun was discharged, when the steamer put her paddles in motion and steamed along amidst the cheers of her crew, consisting of over five hundred picked men. The other vessels, nearly fifty in number, followed in regular order and in quick succession, especially as steam had been generated the evening previous and kept on all night. Prominent among the fleet was the fine steamship Ben DeFord, Capt. Hallett, who displayed all his bunting fore and aft, whilst the Osabawa, having in tow several ships, brought up the rear most gallantly. The sunrise of the morning is described as exceedingly beautiful, the horizon being clear, a soft wind prevailing from the south-east quarter, and scarcely a ripple upon the waves. One of the passengers of the Baltimore states that he watched the movements of the fleet through a fine glass, and at the hour of ten in the morning the vessels in the van had entirely disappeared.

MILITARY MATTERS.

New York Troops for Washington.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, October 30, 1861.

The following regiments, forming a portion of the volunteer forces from this State, will proceed to Washington in the order, and on the dates, named below, and report for duty to the General-in-Chief:

- First regiment New York volunteer cavalry, Col. De Forest, November 1.
- Second regiment New York volunteer artillery, Col. Palmer, November 2.
- Fifty-sixth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Van Wyck, November 4.
- Sixty-first regiment New York volunteers, Col. Goss, November 5.
- Fifty-eighth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Kraynowski, November 6.
- Fifty-ninth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Tibbald, November 7.
- Fifty-seventh regiment New York volunteers, Col. Zook, November 8.
- Sixty-seventh regiment New York volunteers, Col. Pinckney, November 9.
- Sixty-third regiment New York volunteers, Col. Enright, November 9.
- The following regiments having been ordered to report to Brigadier General Burnside, in the city of New York, will be held in readiness to proceed to such destination as he may direct:
 - Fifty-first regiment New York volunteers, Col. Ferrero.
 - Fifty-second regiment New York volunteers, Col. Frank.
 - Fifty-third regiment New York volunteers, Col. D'Epineuil.
 - Fifty-fourth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Kozlay.

Brigadier General Yates is charged with the execution of this order. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

PROMOTIONS.

The President has promoted to second lieutenants of the United States army the following non-commissioned officers:

Acting Sergeant Major Frederick Philister, Quartermaster Sergeant Frederick H. Brown, First Sergeant Henry B. Freeman, do. Samuel J. Dick, Lance Sergeant James P. Galloway, do. Thaddeus S. Kirkland, do. Joseph M. Connel, All the above are of the Eighteenth infantry, and are attached to that regiment as second lieutenants, in accordance with the President's pledge that the promotions in it should be from the ranks.

Also, Lance Sergeants Robert P. King, Jan., and James J. Semple, of the Fifteenth infantry, to second lieutenants in that corps, under the same promotion of the President.

TO BE PROMOTED.

We learn that Capt. Buggles, of the United States army, is to be promoted to the position of major.

Soldiers' Letters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 31, 1861.

The Postmaster General orders that all letters endorsed "Soldiers' Letters" by any acting field or staff officer in the service of the United States, shall be forwarded in the mails without prepayment of postage, in accordance with the provisions of the eleventh section of the act to employ volunteers, &c., approved July 22, 1861.

T. P. THORP, Chief Clerk.

NOT TO BE KEEN.

We understand that Gen. McClellan has closed his doors against everybody, except his own staff.

SOLDIERS ORDERED TO BE SHOT FOR SLEEPING AT THEIR POSTS.

It is understood that Gen. McClellan has issued an order for the shooting of four soldiers found guilty of sleeping at their picket posts.

COL. M'CARNEY SUPERSEDED.

It is understood that the command of the Fourth Rhode Island regiment is to be given, by Governor Sprague, to a citizen of Rhode Island.

RIVER NEWS.—The only arrival yesterday was that of the Resolute. She reports all quiet. A shot from the rebel batteries occasionally strikes the Maryland shore. The steamer Cordelia left the navy yard last night, loaded with coal for the flotilla.

GEN. SHIELDS.—A telegram from San Francisco says:

"Gen. Shields was at Mazatlan on the 13th inst. He declines a brigadier generalship. He is encouraging some plan for Irish emigration to the Western States of Mexico."

Report of Acting Brigadier General Hinks.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, Camp Benton, Oct. 23, 1861.

2d Brigadier General Loring.

Sir: Learning that a column of our troops was crossing the Potomac on the 21st inst., at a point near the centre of Harrison's Island, in which the companies of my regiment were engaged, the river had been ordered to join by Gen. Baker, I hastened thither in anticipation of orders from Gen. Stone.

I arrived there about half-past one o'clock P. M., and found the regiment in the front of crossing, great confusion, no competent officer seeming to have been left in charge of the transportation, and the progress made in embarking was very slow. I at once took charge of this point, caused a line to be stretched across the river, by which to propel the boats, and forwarded troops in the following order, to wit:

Parts of California regiment not already ordered, the Rhode Island New York batteries, the New York and Tammany regiments, and the Nineteenth Massachusetts. With the latter regiment I proceeded to the island. I learned that Gen. Baker had been killed, and that everything in the rear was in confusion, and that the progress of the boats was as far as possible, the progress of the boats, the rest, ordered, and to check the advance of the enemy, who threatened to occupy the island, I sent the Federal forces in the direction of the island, and placed one gun of the Rhode Island battery in position, supported by the companies of the Massachusetts Twentieth, and so much of the Tammany regiment as was on the island at the time. The Virginia shore was then the Virginia side of the island, I commenced active measures for the gathering of the wounded and the rescue of straggling parties of the Confederate army, as well as the construction of rafts and the use of small boats, the boats used for crossing to the Virginia shore having been swamped and lost in the precipitate and disorderly retreat. No field or staff officer of the Confederate army was seen, and the only object in going North was to meet some obligations of a financial character.

After the passage of the Nineteenth Massachusetts regiment, no reinforcements were seen, and the two paths on the Maryland side, but returned to their camps during the night. A considerable number of unarmed fugitives from various regiments were passed on to the Federal forces during the night, and the transportation of the wounded was continued until noon of the 22d.

On the morning of the 23d, I dispatched Lieutenant Dodge, of the Ninth New York, to request of the rebel commander permission to remove our wounded, of which numbers lay in view unburied on the Virginia shore. This request was refused, and the remains of the dead were left to rot. The remainder of the day was spent in the preparation of the wounded for burial. Permission for my surgeon to cross and treat the wounded was also refused, except upon condition that he should remain in the camp, and the transportation of the wounded was continued until noon of the 22d.

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LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Steamers Louisiana and Baltimore.

A PASSENGER FROM RICHMOND.—BALTIMOREANS IN RICHMOND.—NEWARK'S POINT FORTIFICATIONS.—INTERVIEW WITH ORKNEY, REAR-ADMIRAL.

Among the passengers who arrived in Baltimore, a few days ago, on board the steamer Louisiana, from Old Point, was a Mr. Bromwell, who represented himself as a Brooklyn merchant, and who gave the following statements to the Baltimore American. They may be true, but we are inclined to doubt some of them. He states that he expressed himself as a Union man, and was treated with marked courtesy and respect, which we don't believe, nor do we credit the story of the grand review at Richmond, nor that of the number of troops there, their fine equipments, &c. If the rebel troops are as well clothed and equipped, why did they rob the dead Union men at Ball's Bluff?

Another improbable story is, that he, being a Union man, and on his way North, should obtain from Beauregard a permit to visit all the fortifications between Richmond and Manassas. But here is Mr. Bromwell's story, as copied from the Baltimore American:

A PASSENGER FROM RICHMOND. Among the passengers who reached here in the Louisiana, was a gentleman named Bromwell, a merchant doing business in Brooklyn, who, during the few minutes he remained here, having to go North in the first train, gave an interesting account of affairs in Richmond during the present month. Mr. Bromwell left the city on last Thursday, and reached here by the James River and land route from Great Bethel to Old Point. In company with several officers of the Confederate army, he started down the river in a small steamer, and landed at the place called Brooktown, about twelve miles from Newport News Point. He experienced but little difficulty in passing the pickets of the Federal forces, being in uniform, and his only object in going North was to meet some obligations of a financial character.

Mr. Bromwell was frequently importuned while in Richmond by persons from Baltimore to carry letters to their friends, but he declined, as the practice was forbidden, and he was cautioned not to take with him a single copy of a newspaper, the provost marshal assuring him that if he would not run the risk of being either fined or imprisoned.

NEWARK'S POINT FORTIFICATIONS. In the headquarters of the Engineer's Department were a vast number of maps, embracing views and sketches of all the fortifications of the United States, showing their dimensions, number of guns mounted, and means of defence. Among them was a large sketch of Fort Monroe, drawn, it is said, by Gen. Siguer, and another of the works recently erected at Sewall's Point. The number of guns on each battery, is twenty-six, of which about five are rifled cannon, manufactured at the Tredegar Works, Richmond, and the rest are columbiads of ordinary size. Several of the officers of the Confederate army, who came down the river in the tug, declared that they were just as well acquainted with the movements of the Federal troops in the vicinity of Old Point and Hampton Roads as the officers at Fort Monroe, and not a single move, or important place, they were without their knowledge. A fine telescope, and a marine glass of great power, which were formerly used at the Government, but taken out of service, were in the latter part of April, were placed in the observatory at Sewall's Point, and constant observations made. Even the sentries upon the ramparts of Fort Monroe could be distinctly discerned, and the movements of the smallest vessels seen.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Davis, "President of the Confederate States," was at Richmond on Tuesday of the previous week, and in a conversation with a number of military officers, stated that his health was much improved, and that he was able to discharge all the duties which were imposed upon him. His severe illness, he stated, was occasioned by exposure to cold and damp air, and not on account of the cares and responsibilities of official position. He denounced, in the broadest terms, the spirit which actuated some of the editors of the Virginia newspapers, and declared that the surgeons and the medical staff of the army had not only discharged their duty with a sole regard for the interests of the Confederate States, but had done more than he had anticipated. The President, accompanied by his lady, left the city for the United States Hotel, and was followed on Main street by an immense crowd of citizens, who cheered him repeatedly, whilst at the dinner hour he was serenaded by the Richmond Armory Band, the members of which are well known to Baltimore musicians.

APPAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Richmond was described as equalling even New York city in liveliness and gaiety, as the principal streets were thronged with ladies, and soldiers, and the various departments of trade were brisk. Mr. B. states that although he expressed himself on several occasions as a Union man, he was not molested, but